

肠弯曲菌感染的传播。此次传播造成班内反复出现腹泻患儿达月余。13名入托婴幼儿中,大便培养为空肠弯曲菌者8例,阳性率61.5%。其中3例为腹泻患儿,5例为无症状带菌者。经红霉素、庆大霉素等药物治疗,症状迅速消失。定期复查大便培养三个月,均为阴性。通过追溯,考虑造成此次流行的传染源为一与院内放养的鸡有密切接触史的腹泻患儿。作者指出空肠弯曲菌为婴幼儿重要的肠道致病菌;鸡可能为其重要储存宿主。通过粪一口途径完成的人一人传播是导致托幼机构中空肠弯曲菌感染流行的主要方式。

ABSTRACT

This paper reports a spread of *Campylobacter* infection in a nursery in August 1982. Diarrhea appeared repeatedly among one class and lasted for more than one month. Stool cultures were positive for *Campylobacter jejuni* in 8 out of 13 infants, with a positive rate of 61.5%. Three of the eight cases had diarrhea and the other five were non-symp-

tomatic carriers. Symptoms disappeared rapidly after the use of antibiotics, mainly erythromycin and gentamycin. Follow-up studies of stool cultures were done periodically for three months and all got negative results. The source of infection of this spread was thought to be a diarrheal infant with a history of close contact to chicken in the courtyard of his house. The authors suggested that *Campylobacter jejuni* is an important enteric pathogen of infants in Beijing and chicken is the important reservoir host. Person to person transmission by the fecal-oral route is the main mode of spreading of *Campylobacter* infection in nursery.

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奇异变形杆菌食物中毒调查研究

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1981年8月18日,我市某厂职工在进食食堂供应的“冻猪排骨汤”后,有81人出现胃肠炎症状,93.8%的患者是在进食后9~11小时发病。所有患者均有恶心、呕吐、腹痛和腹泻。腹泻次数多者达10余次,所泻均为黄色水样便,无里急后重感。部分患者有畏寒和发烧,体温37.5~39.1°C。经采取对症治疗后,绝大多数于1~2日内恢复健康,个别体弱者亦于1周后上班。

从中毒食物检出奇异变形杆菌,以其浓菌液用乙醇和甲醛处理制成“O”与“H”抗原后,分别与4名患者发病后第15天所采血液分出的血清作试管定量凝集试验,其滴度达到了1:80~1:160,而作为对照的正常人血清滴度则<1:10。

对食堂炊管人员作肠道带菌调查中,有5人检出奇异变形杆菌,经与中毒食物分离株作同一性试验,其中4株发生拮抗,但有1株完全融合,可见炊管人员肠道所带奇异变形杆菌中有与中毒食物株为同一性者,从而认为炊管人员肠道带菌是此次细菌性食物中毒的传染源。制品受到感染后,由于置于不符合卫生要求的冷藏条件下保存,使细菌得以增殖,第2日中午供应时未予加热,而以“冻排骨汤”方式供应,这是造成此次中毒的主要原因。

将检出的6株奇异变形杆菌作药敏试验,均对新霉素最为敏感,当用新霉素片剂给带菌者服用后采便复查乃全部阴转,可见用新霉素对带菌者除菌效果显著。